CABLE NEWS FROM GERMANY DENMARK VERY SENSITIVE OVER CA-

"IF YOU SEE IT

PRIVES RECENT REMARKS. King Christian Will Not Attend the Prinbeas Margaret's Wedding-Turkey Favoring German Interests Above Those of All Other Powers-Inflammatory Appeals from France to the Alsatians-Salvationlats Relieving Distress Among the Berlin

Taemployed-Model of a Great Bridge, Bernin, Jan. 22.-Chancellor von Caprivi is still struggling in the deep diplomatic water into which he plunged during the recent secsions of the l'arliamentary Commission on the Army bal. Denmark, offended by his allusions to the Franco-Russian intrigue at the Capenhagen court, has now become alarmed 'n consequence of the sensation caused by king Christian's unexpected decision not to attend the Princess's Margaret's wedding. The Danish Foreign Office and the Danish ambassadors are taking unusual pains to let the world understand that the unpleasantness of the weather is King Christian's sole reason for changing his mind, but in this city the ex-Saveral royal visitors older than King Christien have not been frightened by the weather into withdrawing their acceptances. The Dake of Cambridge, for instance, who is but one year younger than King Christian and hardly as hale, thinks nothing of making a much longer and more fatiguing journey to de lin to show his good will toward Emperor William and the German empire.

Numerous notes have passed between Ber-Hn and Copenhagen during the past week as to the Chancellor's speech before the Parliamentary Commission, and the German Fereign Office has made explanations without and but Danmark's suspicions have not been luiled. The explanations of the Danish diplo matists as to the necessity they feel for spending 56,000,000 marks in fortifying Copenhagen and for pushing their line of defence close against the Schleswig frontier, are received here with lack of confidence.

Austria-Hungary also, which has long been

expected to say "me too" to everything Germany asserted, has become restive. Chancellor Caprivi's statements reschoed by members of the Reichstag, that the brunt of the next general war must be borne by Germany for the Triple Alliance, had already evoked some spirited remonstrances from the Vienna press. The Kreuz Zeitung has put the climax upon Austria-Hungary's grievances by publishing a long leader to the effect that the dual empire is under moral obligations to increase her military establishment in the proportion indicated for Germany by the Military bill. This leader elicited a prompt remon-strance from Vienna, to which Caprivi could only reply that the Kreuz Zeitung was not an ofileial nor a semi-official organ, and the German Government was therefore in no way responsible for its opinions. With this disavowal Austria-Hungary has been obliged to content herself, although the Vienna dailies still grumble about the persistent depreciation of Austria-Hungary's military strength

now in vogue in Germany. Despite the official disavowal, however, there is no doubt that military men in Berlin believe that Austria-Hungary, as much for her own sake as for the sake of the Triple Alliance, ought to increase her army considerably. In case Germany passes a two-year service bill, Austria-Hungary might at least do likewise. and thus raise the strength of her standing army from 200,000, the present force, to some 325,000 men. Much dissatisfaction is felt here because the Austrians, in their overweening self-sufficiency, have persuaded themselves that the Austro-Hungarian army is strong enough to hold its own with the Russian Colos ous. This over-confidence may lead the dual empire at any moment to join issues with Russia. The provocation is to be found in the Balkan peninsula. which both countries watch with jealousy and mutual hatred. In such an event, which threatens constantly, the numerical weakness of the Austro-Hungarian army would be of the most vital significance to Germany. No German statesman or General worthy of the name doubts that a Russo-Austrian war might and would be provoked by Russia, if provoked at all, in such a way as to exclude the other powers of the Triple Alliance from any obligatory concern in the quarrel. Austria-Hungary alone could then be defeated, and badly defeated, so that as a military power she would be inconsiderable. Italy, already wavering in her allegiance to the Triple Al liance, would then cut herself loose and leave Germany virtually isolated, with the French enemy on the one side and the Russian enemy on the other. These hypatheses are not so remote as the Radicals and the Social Democrats represent them. They are, in fact, regarded as so near realization that a powerful party at the court and in the army have repudiated the Bis marckian attitude of indifference toward Russo-Austrian complications in the Balkans. and maintain that Germany stands ready to heip Austria-Hungary against Russia, even in cases not contemplated by the Triple Alliance treaty. At the same time this party believes that Austria-Hungary should arm to the teeth so as to do her share of the fighting, and should no longer content herself with a standing army of but 260,000 men. The Kreuz Zeitung is closely connected with this party, and the leader which Chancellor von Caprivi has just disavowed, is supposed to have been inspired

Despatches from Constantinople show that the diplomatic corps in that city is in one of its perennial feuds. The cause this time is that German influence again predominates, and Prince Radelin, the German Ambassador, is the most favored of the representatives of for eign sovereigns. M. Nelidoff. Russian Amand sovereigns. M. Neidoff. Hussian Ambassador, have protested against favoring demany in commercial concessions, but he nearthy, block in the support of all properties of the near bassador, and Sir Francis Ford, British Ambassador, have protested against favoring

they decided to remind the Government sharply of the importance of their attitude toward the Army bill. They put up Dr. Lieber, leader of the Democratic wing of the Centre, to speak for this purpose in the Commission on Wednesday. Lieber, however, went beyond his instructions and delivered a violent harangue, which few but South German Clericals care to endorse. The Government, he said, was pitiably ill informed if it thought to frighten the German people into assuming new burdens, the mere demand for

which was already alienating South Ger-

turning upon Chancellor von Caprivi, he ex-"Do you wish to hear the old Bayarian cry revived? Rather death as Bavarians than ruin under the Emperor. Only the Social Democrats and Jew baiters will reap benefit from the harvest of discontent whose seeds you are now sowing broadcast. The party that I represent remains united as at the beginning of the struggle. Nothing has happened in the Commission to alter our determination to oppose the bill. We are willing to grant an increase of the annual contingent of recruits, if this be necessary to maintain the present peace footing of the army, but we are willing to make this concession only upon the condition that you accept the two-year term of service, not by promise, but by legislative

Chancellor von Caprivi was evidently aston shed by this intemperate language, as well as a trifle disconcerted. He replied that the compromise suggested by Dr. Lieber was entirely out of the question, and that Dr. Lieber's remarks concerning South Germany would hardly be endorsed by the people for whom he professed to speak.

Every member of the Reichstag has received from an unknown source a pamphlet on the Army bill. The author remains anonymous, although he is known to be an eminent Saxon General. The peace of Europe, he says, is not likely to be maintained after the autumn of 1894, when the Russian army will be armed with the small calibre re-peating rifle and therefore will be fully prepared to strike. While the rearmament is still incomplete, and Russia consequently feels constrained to keep the peace, Germany must find her opportunity for final preparation for the inevitable conflict. The proposals to reject the Army bill could be made in good faith only by those ignorant of the growing perils of the international situation; compromises delaying the execution of the bill's provisions for two years or three years were hardly less fatuous.

The imperial Government, after years of provocation, has taken steps to stop the scattering of French propaganda from Luxemburg among the people of the annexed provinces. A specific complaint, accompanied with proof. has been made by the German Foreign Office against a Luxemburg society called the Union des Patriotes Français. This society sends out agents through Alsace and Lorraine to distribute the anti-German literature. In 1880 twenty such agents were arrested and punished by the German Government, and since then the society has worked more in the dark. A short time ago the managers adopted a plan for sending anti-German pamphlets and newspapers through the mails. They scat-tered tracts, leaslets, and newspapers throughout the provinces so recklessly that the Government obtained dozens of compromising locuments. The leaflet which led to the present protest was dated from Luxemburg. Part

of it is as follows:
"Alsatians! The hour for your delivery from the Teutonic yoke is approaching and we congratulate you, conquered people, that after enduring for twenty-two years the German bondage. your love for France is still unimpaired. Now the supreme moment for you to prove your patriotism has arrived. Let all show a bold and united front. Prepare your arms for the struggle, so that when the French armies appear on the frontier you

thousand at full letter rate of postage.

of fine quality. Collecting the addresses alone must have cost a large sum. The provincial Government seized several hundred of the leaflets and sent them to Berlin with vehement protests that the Union was doing untold mischlef through its inflammatory appeals and should be squelched at any cost

The Salvation Army has won for itself considerable popularity through its efforts to relieve the distress among the unemployed of Berlin. Several Salvation soup kitchens have been opened, and at the army headquarters hundreds of homeless are sheltered every night. Despite the prejudice against the army's previous methods, subscriptious are now received by the officers from the highest nouseholders in Berlin. Even the Downger Empress Frederick and several members of the imperial family are said to be among the subscribers. The Social Democrats who have also worked for their own political ends to relieve the provalent suffering at first ac cused the Salvation people of being clerical spies. At a Social Democratic meeting on Wednesday night a Salvation Colonel was among the speakers who discussed the best means of helping the poor in the present emergency. August Bebel, the Social Democratic leader, who presided, gave him permission to say what he had to say in a few words. but it was ten minutes before the meeting be came orderly enough to hear his words. The Colonel then assured his hearers that the Salvation Army knew no politics or sects. He and his comrades wished to relieve the distressed of the city without reference to creed or party. He begged the Socialists to cooperate with the Salvationists in this work, and especially to help the Salvationists find the deserving poor, who were

in this work, and especially to help the Salvationists find the deserving poor, who were only too likely to hide their miseries in garrets and cellars. The meeting eventually became convinced of the Colonel's sincerity and cheered him heartily. Debel, in commenting upon the speech, said that the Social Democrats were ready to accept the coloperation of anybody who proved himself desirous of alleviating the fearful and widespread distress. The prevalent sufferings of the unemployed, he added, were the consequence of the selfishness and cupidity of capitalists and society's disregard of the fate of the masses.

The result of Prof. Koch's investigation at the Nictoben Insane Asylum has strengthened the belief that the hadness of the water caused the epidemic. Orders have been given that the local water supply be used only for washing, sprinkling gardens, &c. and that all water for cooking and drinking be taken from the Halle Water Works. The outbreak at Nictoben has alarmed the Government especially in view of the recrudescence of the epidemic in Hamburg. The general impression here is that, sithough the Hamburg authorities do not care to try again the disastrous policy of concealment, they still neglect to report all fresh cases and deaths of cholera. The general uneasiness has been aggravated somewhat by a memorandum from the Imperial Health Office to the effect that last year cholera first appeared in Franca among the inmates of the Nanterra Poor House, where despite all official denials, it is known that fortynine out of filty-one cases of Asiatic cholera proved fatal.

The Elberfeid Railway Directors will exibit the Chierae Fatal model of the grast which is the Chierae first appeared to the case of the case which is the chief of the grast which is the Chierae fatal the Chierae Fatal model of the grast which is the Chierae fatal the

DR. VAN DYKE SPEAKS OUT.

THIS IS BRICK CHURCH PRESBYTERI-ANISM; IS IT HETERODOX?

With a Text Upon the Proud Man who Dotes "About Strifes of Words," the Preacher Denounces the Briggs Proseenting Committee for Setting Up a New and Unconstitutional Test of Orthodoxy.

The Rev. Henry Van Dyke, in the Brick Presbyterian Church at Thirty-seventh street and Fifth avenue, scored the prosecuting committee in the Briggs case yesterday morning, and then in almost so many words invited his own trial on charges similar to those which are being pressed against the Union Theological Seminary's professor.
Dr. Van Dyko's announced topic was "The

Present Trouble in the Presbyterian Church and the Way to Peace." He profaced his sermon by saying that he had had no personal interest whatever in the decision of the Presbytery, "whatever slanderous assertions to the contrary you may hear." But since the decision, he said, he had in the interest of peace in the Church gone so far as to write a personal appeal to the prosecuting committee asking them for the sake of the Church not to push matters further. It would be an attempt, he told them, to force on the Church a new test of faith and a discipline which he and many others would be unwilling to admit. In response to that appeal he had received a letter saying that the committee well knew his position and the position of his church, and they would be duly considered when the time came for a decision. The decision was made, he said, when they determined to appeal the case to the General Assembly.

"You well know the views of your pastor on this subject," he said. "It is impossible for me to evade longer speaking of them in this pulpit. You are entitled to know exactly where I stand and where I must stand before God. I propose, therefore, to set before you with frankness that will permit of no question these things." The text he announced then summed up his opinion of the prosecuting

these things." The text he announced then summed up his opinion of the prosecuting committee. It was, "He is proud, knowing nothing, but doting about questions and strifes of words, whereof cometh envy, strife, railings, evil surmisings." His advice was contained in the last part, which was: But thou, Oh! man of God, liee these things, and follow after righteousness. Godliness, faith, leve, patience, meekness." The text was from I. Timothy, vi., 4 and 11.

Dr. Van Dyke began his sermon by saying that liberals and conservatives existed in every church and were necessary. In the first century Poter was the conservative who unbeld the Jewish traditions. St. I and was the liberal who contended for liberty and the casting off of the yoke of the law. Such differences of opinion are wholesome so long as they are fairly and frankly discussed, but the difficulty has been that from time immemorial men have been prone to abandon the plan of clearing up their religious differences of opinion by investigation and discussion for the very unwholese is way of fighting one another by legal process; and attempting to determine the points at issue by ecclosiastical authority. "Then," he said, "I sa bitter contest, and the world is treated to the delifying spectacle of two parties of professing Christians trying to put each other out of the Church, and to settle the question of truth and facts by a majority vote. It makes them as ridiculous in the judgment of common sense men as a soldier who spends his time signing over the cut of his coat. What makes the plain people tired of It all is their trying to divide a hair twixt its north and its northwest side."

In regard to such contest, he said, three general observations might be made. They seidom do any good. They often do great harm. "for from them, says St. Paul, cometh envy, strife, railings, and evil surmisings." They are obtter and harmful in exact proportion to the smallness of their caure, and the absence of the real necessity of waging them. This particular contest was ver vituperation and without timidity. I believe it is not yet beresy in the Presbyterian Church to use gentlemanly language." Dr. Van Dyke did not agree with many of the peculiar views discussed in the trial of Prof. Briggs. He specified some.
"I do not believe." he said, "that there are three sources of divine authority. There is

French armies appear on the frontier you may be ready to take the field."

The union must have some wealthy patrons, as these leaflets were sent out by the ten thousand at full letter rate of postage.

They are well printed, and the paper is of fine quality. Collecting the addresses of fine quality. Collecting the addresses prophecies of Isaiah seem to be well enough accounted for by the supposition of a single author with two different styles. In regard to progressive sanctification after death, I know nothing. My real interest is in practical sanctification before death. If a man can attain that through the grace of Christian that through the grace of Christian that through the grace of Christian that sanctification before death. It a man can at-tain that through the grace of Christ, when he dies he will die with all his sins forgiven, and will go immediately to God, and will be taken care of by God. These are merely opinions." he added. "I recognize the right of men to differ with them."

care of by God. These are merely opinions," he added. "I recognize the right of men to differ with them."

These subjects he considered unimportant to the body of the Church. "Of course," he said, "it is conceivable that questions of a very different character than these might have come before us during the last two years. If we had been required to consider the doctrine that the Bible is not the word of God, the only infailible rule of faith and practice, or that the bible, the Church, and the reason are of equal authority, or that the books of the holy scripture were not written by inspired men, or that there is a purgatory or a second probation after death, or that the souls of the releaned enter the other world sinful and guilty, the case would have been different. But every one of these hurtful errors was disand guilty, the case would have been different. But every one of these hurtful errors was distinctly and repeatedly disavowed by the defendant. The attempt to make it appear that these things have been sanctioned by the Presbytery is not consistent with the truth. The Presbytery decided thatlit did not agree with the defendant in all his positions, though they were in the limits allowed to scholarship and opinion under our constitution, and that therefore it was not necessary nor just to condemn as a heretic and drive from the ministry a man whose sincere faith, earnest picty, spotless life, great learning, and Christian devotion we all know and love. That was a fair verdict of acquittal, based, not on the grounds of partisanship, but on the grounds of comprehension.

of partisanship, but on the grounds of comprehension.

Tethad been hoped that the decision would bring peace to the Church, but the hope was frustrated and the signal of protracted controversy had been given by persistent appeal of the prosecuting committee to the General Assembly. And as if to emphasize this appeal and to make its meaning unmistakable, they have branded the two men who framed the verdict of the Presbytery and the plea for peace, namely, Dr. George Alexander and your pastor, and held them up to the contempt of the Church as prejudiced, unfair, and partial men. Well, I sat under an accusation of the same kind the whole of last year. I can remain silent now. But if a man must be abused it is pleasant for him to be abused in good company."

Dr. Van Dyke said hedding not like the inter-

stares him in the face, is lacking either in candor or in mathematical common sense. The best way to honor the libble is to treat it honestly and accept the facts. All thoughtful people are agreed on this point, and, therefore, they do not insist that the Bible, as it is, is an infallible text book of chronology, geography, or astronomy—except perhaps the disciples of the Rev. John Jasper, who maintains that 'the sun do move.'

"All intelligent Christians are agreed that these discrepancies are amazingly few and small and unimportant. They do not in the least if a. They do not destroy the Bible as it is. They do not destroy the Bible as it is. They do not destroy the Bible and the religious authority of the Bible as it is. They do not destroy the Bible and the removal of apparent discrepancies and the Humination of obscure tealing her son to be a good man.

"Most thoughtful Christians are agreed that the progress of modern scholarship and research tends to the removal of apparent discrepancies and the Humination of obscure passages. Facts are divine and we need not fer them.

"Thus far we have all agreed. Now we arrive at the point where the theory of inerrancy appears. It claims that these admitted and it insists that the men who cannot considerationally believe this shall be branded as hereica and driven from the ministry of our Church. Now, in regard to this theory. I wish to speak mildly and with precision.

"It is not hereical. Any one whose mind is so constituted that he can affirm this conviction certainly has aright to do so. It is not essential. It is not because the same of strengthening her faith in Scriptures which have disappeared forever. It has nothing to do with our present rules of internal practices of the sake of strengthening her faith in Scriptures which have disappeared forever. It has nothing to do with our ministry. To enforce it now as a condition of remaining in the ministry would be matinestly unjust. This theory may be true or it has not on the contraint of the church in the process

troversy and devote our energies to the work

of plain religion."

The hymn which Dr. Van Dyke announced at the conclusion of the services, in its third verse, reexpressed his opinion of the prosecuting committee as told in his text. A great many of the congregation crowded around and shook hands with him after the service.

MR. GLEASON'S PLANS.

He Won't Apply to the Courts, but Will Just Contlanc to be Mayor.

All was quiet in Long 1 land City resterday. There were few loiterers round the captured City Hall and less about the headquarters of Patrick J. Gleason, the dispossessed Mayor, at 112 Front street. Mayor Horatio S. Sanford with his family. Mr. Glesson went for a drive in the afternoon, and on returning in the evening he announced his intention of continuing his administration from his private office at 112 Front street, where he held out the first three years lie at led as Mayor of

"Why should I apply to the courts for an order of any kind?" he inquired. "They can't make me any more than I am. Mayor of Long Island City for three years more. 1

imprisonment in State prison. Arrests will follow the recovery of any of the missing pronerty. Mayor Santord has decided on all of his appointments, and he will make their names public when the men are to enter on active duty.

Although not two days old, the new administration was energetically at work yesterday in the departments already set in motion. Mayor Sanford's new Commissioner of Public Works, Henry W. Sharkey, aided by the police, made a raid on a number of earts from New York city which were dumping garbage and ashes on the meadows between Bilsaville and Hunter's Point. Five drivers were arrested. They worked for Peter Farreit of 281 East Fortieth street, who went to Hunter's Point later and bailed them out. It was said the men were filling in land on the meadows owned by Mr. Gleason, and were paying for the privilege of dumping the stuff there. Mr. Farrell denied this, and said that owing to the garbage seews of the city being blocked by the ice he was unable to find a place to dump the stuff, and seeing other carts go over to Long Island City full and come back empty, he tried the experiment himself.

Mr. George R. Crowly, Mayor Sanford's private secretary, is indignant at a report to the effect that he entered Miller's Hotel on Saturday night with a revolver in one hand and a cane in the other, and that he talked against Gleason and his friends. Mr. Crowly says the story is absolutely false, that he has not carried a revolver since returning from fighting Indians in the far West twenty years ago, and that he made use of no threatening or holsterous language. What he did was to indulge in some good-natured railery with friends of his who are adheronts of Gleason. duty.

Although not two days old, the new adminis-

A JUDGMENT AGAINST GLEASON.

His Promissory Note Found Among a Deceased Policy Man's Account A judgment for \$455.51 has been entered

against Patrick J. Gleason, who still asserts that he is the Mayor of Long Island City, in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn. It was obthe Supreme Court in Brooklyn. It was ob-tained by Lawyer W. J. Gavnor as executor of the estate of the late Andrew McClelan. Mr. Gaynor found in the accounts of the latter a promissory note for that amount signed by Mr. Gleason. Mr. McClelan made & fortune of more than \$200,000 in the policy business. For several years he was known as the "Poli-cy King" of Brooklyn.

BURGLARS LEAP THROUGH GLASS. They Escape Through a Fushiade of Bullet Fired by Policeman Clark.

Policeman Clark of Brooklyn observed two burglars at 3 o'clock yesterday morning in the saloon of Patrick Casey, at 119 Union street. Drawing his revolver he entered the hallway, broke open a rear door, burst into the saloon, and summoned the men to surrender. Instead of doing so both of them jumped through a glass window, and when the noliceman had reached the street, by retracing his stebs through the hallwar, they were in full flight down Union street, and the half dozen shots he fired after them only increased the distance between them.

Another policeman heard the fusiliade and went to Clark's assistance, but the only result of their chase was the finding of an old derby hat, which had been dropped by one of them during their flight. Saloon Keeper Casey found that \$10 had been stolen from the till, and that a big package of cigars and whiskey had been put up for removal. hallway, broke open a rear door, burst into the

A Morrisania Poker Room Raided.

Fourteen men were caught playing poker in a room in the rear of Frank Molloy's cigar a room in the rear of Frank Molloy's cigar store at 3,432 Third avenue when the police swooped down on it on Saturday night. Some cards and a case of beer were found in the place. Molloy was out when the police came, but he went to the Morrisania Court yesterday to learn the fate of his customers. They were discharged, but Molloy was arrested and held to answer for violating the Excise law.

The Lutest Freak.

Men posing as members of the Law and Order League for purpose of demanding store-keepers to remove lithographs of "Admiral"

COAL AT COST FOR THE POOR.

NATUAN STRAUS'S DEPOT AT THE EAST THIRD STREET PIER.

About 250 Persons Made Use of the Charity Yesterday More Had Been Expected A Roundsman Noted the Fact that Business Was Done on Sunday, but Did Not Interfere

Park Commissioner Nathan Straus's charitable endeavor to help the poor of the east side tenements by supplying them with coal at cost has not yet proved as successful as he had hoped it would. Mr. Straus has been engaged in benevolant ventures before, and he knows the difficulties that beset the path of him who would benefit his fellow man. Moreover, being naturally determined and made only more persistent by opposition and discouragements, he will probably find some

The chief reason, though not the only one, why the success was not apparent yesterday was that the persons for whom the coal scheme had been devised did not generally know of it, For an hour or so in the morning and at intervals during the afternoon the patronage was large and steady. But there were long periods when not a single customer was on hand, and the shovellers turned the coal over and over for the exercise needed to keep them warm. and the manager took refuge in his but. Although the day was mild the atmosphere on the open pier at the foot of st Third street, where the coal has been placed, was decidedly frosty, and looking at the ice-jammed river made it seem even colder.

The manager was somewhat nervous over the lack of patronage and rumers that the police and the Coal Peddlers' Union would put obstacles in his way. The business began at 9 o'clock, as was announced in THE SUN of vesterday, and continued until 3 in the afternoon. Shortly after the opening a big roundsman from the Fifth street police station came down to the hut and asked for the manager. The latter came out from his warm retreat.

"Do you know that this business is a violation of the Penal Code?" asked the rounds

"Do you know that this business is a violation of the Penal Code?" asked the roundsman.

"Yes," said the manager." I suppose it is, but no more so than any other charity that keeps open on Sunday."

The roundsman looked at the shovellers but he didn't do anything, and after watching proceedings for a while he went away, it was explained later that the police did not want to interfere with the charity, but they leared that their allowing a violation of the Sunday law might cause complaint by the peddlers who are opposed to Mr. Strans's work. The manager heard that the peddler's union would probably make a fight, and he expected a visit from a committee, but it did not arrive.

According to the manager's story obstacles were encountered before the enterprise was even fully started. Coal dealers were loath to say so openly, they feared that the sale of coal for such a purpose might involve them in difficulties with the peddlers' union. He had to try a number before he could make satisfactory arrangements. Some put him off undervarious pretexts. One had not a supply on hand and another could not deliver it before they arrangements. Some put him off undervarious pretexts. One had not a supply on hand and another could not deliver it before they or two ved ays. The manager refused to give the name of the agent who finally delivered the coal.

"Our theory of this whole business," he said," is this: While delivering coal at cost may interfere with the business of the peddlers charge unwarranted prices, and their profits vary from 100 to 200 per cent. We sell the coal at the rate of \$5 a ton, just what it costs us. If you huy a ton of a dealer it will east you \$6.25 delivered. The grocers and peddlers charge from \$10 to \$15 a ton for coal of inferior quality. Ours is the best. The reason we sell on Sunday is that in many poor families the only persons who could carry the coal norm are employed during the working days, and it they cannot get it on Sundays they cannot get it at ail."

The coal intended to be sold immediat

Long Island City for three years more. I have the machinery of the city here," with a wave of his hand about the room, "and the city Government will be carried on from hore as usual."

Mayor Sanford says that steps will be taken at once to recover the city records stolen from offices in the City Hali. The hunt will be begun to-day. Search warrants will be got out and a number of suspected premises will be inspected, and among them, it is said, Mr. Gleason's private office, 112 Front street. The purioining or having in ohos possession a stolen city record is a felony, punishable by imprisonment in State prison. Arrests will follow the recovery of any of the missing error.

colors, indicating different quantities of coal, are sold to applicants. The smallest quantity purchasable is 20 pounds, which costs five cents. The tickets range from 20 pounds up to 100 pounds, but any purchaser can secure 460 pounds, or a dollar's worth, in a day. No more than that will be sold to one person.

The largest quantity sold to one person yesterday was sixty pounds. Two shovellers stood in the bin receiving or ready to receive purchasers all day. Five sizes of baskets, corresponding to the five kinds of tickets, shoot beside them. The twenty-pound basket is a little short of the size called for, and all who bought a nickel's worth got one of these baskets heaping full and an extra shovelful besides.

Reis neaping full and an extra slovelith besides.

Most of those who came yesterday for the coal were adults, but there were some children. A few carried baskets, but the majority had old sacks. Many kent these concealed and watched the others awkwardly until satisfied that no ridicule would attach to their getting the coal. A few had the sacks wrapped in paper, which they threw away when they saw they were not alone in getting coal. One man came down and looked on for some time without saying anything. He was pretty well dressed and appeared to be in comfortable circumstances. After a while he walked up the street a bit and waved his hand to two little girls who were peeping around the corner. They came rushing forward with shouts of laughter. They were pretty children, but one was much better dressed than the other. The poorly dressed one wore a shaw, under which something was evidently concealed. When she reached the man she drew it out. It was a sack wrapped in a newspaper. The man bought ten cents' worth of coal—forty pounds—which he paid for with a dollar bill.

Some of the purchasers brought queer vehicles, most of which were of home manufacture. Two broken-down baby carriages were utilized, but one leaked, and the young man who wheeled it had to Fick up pieces of coal all the way up the street.

A big, slouchy-looking man lounged lazily up to the manager.

"Say," he said." I'd like some o' that coal "foul' dollar bill." Say, shouthy-looking man lounged lazily up to the manager.

"Say," he said." I'd like some o' that coal "foul' dollar bill." Say, shouthy-looking man lounged lazily up to the manager.

"Say," he said." I'd like some o' that coal "foul' I dollar bill." Say is shouthy-looking the manager.

"We am't do that," said the managers said that about 250 persons had availed themselves of the chance to get their coal cheaply in the two four the bill belone to get their coal cheaply in the two sides. Most of those who came yesterday for the

down."

Before leaving the pier the managers said that about 250 persons had availed themselves of the chance to get their coal cheaply in the two days that business has been open. Less than a hundred of these came yesterday, although it had been supposed that Sunday would be a big day.

"I believe," he said, "that the reason we have not had more callers to-day is that only a few persons know about it. Just how to reach them I can't say just yet. We don't want to advertise in any way that will make people believe we are not sincers. We would like to get the poor to combine and get push carts. Then they could cart the coal away more saily and could divide it to suit themselves afterward. We will probably keep open next Sunday, and if the demand is not greater then than it has been to-day we will shut down on Sundays."

Several years ago Mr. Straus advertised that anybody who didn't have a Thanksgiving turkey and wanted one could get it by sending name and address to a certain Fost Office box. His turkey bill amounted to \$1,500. Like Earon Hirsch, he devotes all the profits of his race horses, and at different times he has owned a number of good ones, to charity. The present enterprise will be expensive if the demand increases. The wages of the men who attend to it, and all the other expenses above the actual cost of the coal are provided for by him. It is his intention to establish anumber of other coal depots, some of them on the west side. He had expected to visit the Third street plor yesterday, but he did not.

BATH, Jan. 22.-A few weeks ago William Wattles of Willseyville, aged 24, committed father, C. S. Wattles, committed suicide by drowning. His sister, Mrs. Joseph Wool, of Willseyville, was the last survivor of the fam-ily. On Friday last, while her husband was absent, she hanged herself in her kitchen. Her mother and her mother's father were sui-cides—the former having hanged herself and the latter drowned himself.

The New and the Old.

TOOK MORPHINE ONCE TOO OFTEN. A Fifth Avenue Milliner Found Dying !

Her Sick Room, Mrs. Louise Cohen, a milliner at 574 Fifth avenue, died last night under peculiar circumstances. She lived with her maid at the back of her store, opposite the Windsor Hotel. She was 45 years old, and had had heart trouble for ten years. For a number of years she had been taking morphia powders for sleepless ness.

On Thursday she was taken sick with bron chitis, Dr. William B. Anderton of 34 West Forty-seventh street prescribed for her. She told him that she expected to die suddenly some day.

John H. Hoover, a medical student at Bellevue, who had known Mrs. Cohen for six years, was in the store with Mrs. Cohen's maid at 5:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when they heard her breathing very hard. They went to her bed and found that she was very pale. On the table beside the bed was her box of morphia powders, which her maid had got out of a private drawer at her request in the afternoon, and on the floor lay one of the powder

noon, and on the floor lay one of the powder papers, empty.

Mr. Hower hastily sent for Dr. Anderton, who found Mrs. Cohen dying. He administered belladonm as a counter poison, but it had no effect. The woman was unconscious, and at 8:40 o'clock she died.

Coroner Messeemer arrived at the store fen minutes later. The, maid told him that Mrs. Cohen was born in England, and that she had lost her husband twenty years ago. She has two brothers, one in Middletown, Conn., the other in Chelssa, Mass. For the past eighteen summers she has had a store in Saratoga. She had been at 574 Fifth avenue for three years. The Public Administrator will take possession of her effects until her brothers arrive here.

Dr. Anderton told Coroner Messeemer that he believed Mrs. Cohen had taken the morthis powder in order to sleep. He did not helleve that she wanted to commit suicide. In her enfeabled condition he thought the dose which she had formerly taken without harmful effect had proved fatal.

CORRIGAN TO BE ADMONISHED. A Report from Rome that the Archbishop's Course Will Elicit Reproof,

LONDON, Jan. 23.-The Rome correspondent of the Chronicle says: "It is expected that Archbishop Corrigan of

New York will receive a severe admonition from the Pope in regard to his opposition to Archbishop Satolli and Archbishop Ireland. It has been decided that the new Papal delegate shall reside in Washington." PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 22.-Mgr. Satolli has

exercised his powers as l'apat ablegate in a controversy between Father Kopytkiwicz and the congregation of the Polish Church of St. The members of the congregation entered

complaints against their pastor to Archbishop Evan, and desired that he be removed from the charge. The Archbishop declined to remove the priest, and about two weeks ago a committee from the congregation called upon Mgr. Satolli and laid the facts of the case be fore him and asked him to intervene. Yesterday a letter was received from Mgr.

Satolit's secretary by the committee, advising that in the name of his Excellency they accept the decision of their Archbishop.

FALL RIVER BOATS HIT THE ICE. The Plymouth and the City of Taunton Dis-

abled-The Pilgrim Damaged. FALL RIVER, Jan. 22.- The City of Taunton of the Fall Piver line nunched a hole in her hull this morning while trying to make her dock through the ice-bound slip. Her freight was removed as quickly as possible, and workmen are busy to-night repairing the damage. The steamer Plymouth of the same line smashed the buckets of her wheel, and went to Newport for repairs. The steamer Pilgrim has a badly smashed wheelhouse. It is covered with a great deal of ice.

FLORA WALSH DEAD.

The Well-known Actress, Wife of Charles

Boston, Jan. 22-Mrs. Charles H. Hoyt, known on the stage as Fiora Walsh, died at the Farker House at 4:55 o'clock this afternoon. She was taken ill less than a week ago. An abscess developed in her left oar, and she ras also troubled with a bronchial affection. There was nothing in her condition to excite

slarm until Thursday.

An alarm of fire in the hotel caused excitement among the guests. Mrs. Hoyt sprang out of hel and was nearly prostrated with fear. The next day pneumonia developed. Miss Waish was born in San Francisco twenty-two years ago. She made her first appearance on the stage in one of her hus-band's plays. Her funeral will take place Tuesday afternoon at Charlestown, N. H.

DISABLED ON A LEE SHORE.

Sea Room is Something to be Thankful for

with the Thrust Shaft Broken The tramp steamship Norlands, which ar rived on Friday, spent a month at Bermuda waiting for a new thrust shaft to be transported from England. She broke her old shaft in a northwest gale at 5 A. M. on Nov. 17. while on her way to this port from Madeira. She found herself on a dangerous lee shore of Bermuda, and Capt. Carter used every stitch of canvas on the ship, including awnings, to work her to windward. He wore ship by the use of drags over the quarters, and then barely saved her from going into the breakers, which could be plainly heard and seen. After escaping the breakers he set a signal for a tug, and one came and towed her into St. George's harbor.

BURIED HER CAPTAIN AT SEA.

The Steamship Greece Comes Into Port

Commanded by Mer First Officer. Capt. Alexander Jeffrey of the National line freight steamship Greece, which came in yeserday under command of First Officer C. F. Pearson, died, apparently of an oplexy, on the voyage, about 700 miles west of the Irish coast, on Jan. 9. He was ill only five hours. The body was sewed in canvas and put in a coffin, which was weighted with grate bars. and next morning all bands gathered in the lee waist at the funeral services. The engines were stopped, the flags half-masted, and the first officer, read the burial service of the Church of England. Then the colla slid from the plank and splashed into the sea. Capt Jeffrey was been in Edinburgh fifty-seven years ago, and had spent half his life with the National line. He leaves a widow and children in London.

Brought Home from Bermuda Insane.

George B. Prescott, Jr., an electrician of Pittsfield, Mass., was put on board the steamer Trinidad when she sailed last week from Hamilton, Bermuda. He was insane and was kept in his stateroom during the voyage in charge of an attendant. Yesterday morning charge of an attendant. Yesterday morning when the steamer reached her dock he became violent and was sent to Believue Hospital.

Pittsfigl.D., Jan. 22. Prescott left here in October for a six months rest. It is learned that he has attempted suicide and has been in the insane asylum at Northampton.

Although young, he has been for years an expert in electrical matters chosen in consultation in many difficult problems. A table of wire resistance, originated by him, has come to be a standard authority.

Mr. Blaine Slowly Growing Wenker. Washington, Jan. 22.-That Mr. Blaine is

weaker is the only knowledge his physicians gained of any change in his condition to-day. He is apparently about the same as he has been for several days past. He retains con-

sciousness and does not appear to be better or worse, but the doctors have noted a slight loss of strength each day.

The doctors visited Mr. Blaine at 9:30 to-night and reported that there was no material change in his condition. If anything, how-ever, he was slightly weaker. The house was slosed for the night at 11 c clock. creasing condiness, and probably anow.

CAPTURED 117 PRISONERS.

CAPT. M'CULLAGH BROKE INTO A

SULLIVAN STREET DANCE HALL. Four Men Went Up a Chimney, but a Patt

of Water Brought Them Out-Twenty Women and Girls in the Mob of Captives. Capt. John McCullagh and Detective John Clarker of the Prince street station went to he saloon at 73 Sullivan street at 9 o'clock last night, knocked at one of the side doors, and asked for a drink. The saloon is an Italian

dance hall in a three-story tenement house.

The policemen were in plain clothes. The man who opened the door refused to let them in, but said he would call the proprietor, John Basso. Basso came, and with him two young men, to see who wanted to get in. All three failed to recognize the visitors, and admission

was denied them.

Then the policemen went up-stairs to the roof of a rear extension and looked through the skylight. They saw billiard playing, pool playing, dancing, and beer drinking going on in the rear hall, which is about 25x50 feet.

Most of the people there were men, butthere was a sprinkling of women. Going back to the side door, the policemen got there as three or four men were coming out. Capt. McCullagh tried to but a crowd rushed for the door and hustled him back, bruising his shoulder. The door was shut against the two. Clarker

hustled him back, bruising his shoulder. The
door was shut against the two. Clarker
hunted up the policeman on the post, and Capt.
McCullagh sent him to the station for the reserves.
Thirty-five men in uniform turned out on
the double quick. tapt. McCullagh knocked
axain at the door, and announced that he was
an officer, demanding admittance in the name
of the law. It was refused again, and the
door was forced.
The moment the police got into the place the
lights were turned out and there was a general scramble for the doors, but no real resistance. Basso and three other men got up on
top of a big ice box in one corner. Four men
got up the chimney.
The men on the lee box were promptly dislodged after the gas had been turned on again,
and two officers were sent to the roof to throw
a pail of water down the chimney. The water
"took effect," as the police say, and four very
wet prisoners were the result.
One hundred and seventeen prisoners,
of whom twenty were women, were marched
to the station house, the officers making several trips to get the whole crowd.
It was nearly midnight when the last person
was taken in, and a crowd of a thousand
lialians gathered around the station house
and chaffed the prisoners. The latter were
mostly Italian laboring men and shop girls.
The ninety-saven men were locked up in the
Prince street station, where there are twelve
cells, some of them capable at a pinch of
holding fifteen persons. The women were
sent over to the Marcer street station, where
there is a matron.
Among the women were several good-look
for your Italian girls. One of the girls gave
her age at the dance hall as 13.
At the station house she said she was 17.
She will be turned over to the Gerry society.
There were light a dozen minors altogether
in the cells. The hall is said to be respectable
as dance halls go.

SMALL-POX IN THE TENDERLOIN.

An Inmate of a Thirty-second Street House Removed to the Reception Hospital.

Kate Tracy, 23 years old, an inmate of the house at 110 West Thirty-second street, was removed to the Reception Hospital in East Sixteenth street yesterday afternoon suffering from small-pox.

The case was reported to the police by a physician, who was called in yesterday morning sician, who was called in yesterday morning by Emma De Forrest, the woman who keeps the house at 110.

The girl had been ill several days. The molice at once notified the Board of Health. The girl was removed to the hospital in an ambulannee at 25 o'clock.

The police have long been trying to secure evidence against the De Forrest woman's house, but so far they have been unable to do so. The Tracy girl had been an inmate of the place for about a year. She is a brunette, and is rather pretty.

FIFTEEN PRISONERS ESCAPE.

One of Them Was to Be Hanged Next Friday for Murder.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Jan. 22.-Fifteen prisoners in the Green county jail overpowered the guard at 3 o'clock this afternoon and secured their liberty. Among them was Peter Renfrew. sen-

tenced to be hanged on next Friday for the murder of a constable two years ago.

Jailer Ward, the only guard on duty, opened the door to the corridor to pass in a bucket. William Taylor felled him with a blow of his fist. Another prisoner slipped the great bar that opened the doors to the ceils, and the prisoners all rushed upon the helpless guard. While several held him, lenfrew and Relly tore away the telephone from the wall of the jail office, broke open a drawer that held two revolvers, and secured a box of cartridges, and seattered through the town in all directions. Twenty-five officers on foot and horseback started in pursuit, all armed with Winchesters. Benirew will sell his life for his liberty.

Fall of a Large Meteor.

WEST FALLS, N. Y., Jan. 22.-Last night a large meteor fell near here, and is supposed to have struck the earth on West Hill, about half a mile west of this village. A preceptor in Bryant & Stratton's College, who lives here, was an eyewitness. He says: "I was walking along the road, the evening

was dark, when suddenly I was surprised by a great light in the sky. Looking up l saw a dazzling white object, apparently as big as a car wheel, falling from the heavens with extreme velocity. It struck the trees on West Hill, about haif a mile away, as near as I could

judge."
Others here saw the strange light, and one excitable individual began shouting. The comet!" A number of people were to-day searching for the acrolite, but the task is difficult, as the snow is very deep.

It was warmer vesterday in all sections except the Northwest, where the temperature fell again. At Jacksonville it was up to 60°, and at Key West to 64°. The line of freezing weather at night extended only as far south as Washington.

There is every indication that the temperature will run above the freezing point in this city to-day. The centre of high pressure is over the Southern States. throwing off southerly winds, and a depression of slight energy is moving east over the lake regions, drawing them in. The depression is attended by a light fall of snow over the section of country surroundng the lakes from Minnesota east to northern New York. In addition to warmer weather there is likely to be a light fall of rain or snow in this neighborhood

by to night. In this city it was slightly warmer yesterday; highest official tem; e-ature, 20"; lowest, 12"; average humidaty, 71 per cent. Wind, southeast; average velocity, \$ miles an hour.

The thermometer at Perry's pharmacy in Tax Son building recorded the temperatura yesterday as follows:

Average on Jan. 22, 1802 For New England and eastern Sen Fort, July; warmer; righte stinds, shifting to southeast.

For the District of Columbia, eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland, fair Monday; slight changes in temperature; variable winds, shifting to southerly.

For West Virginia, western Pennsylvania western

New York, and Ohio fair, except snow flurries at lake stations: variable winds; colder in northern Ohio. A storm of moderate strength is central over Lake Superior, and the baremeter has fallen rapidly in the middle Miscissippi Valley. The Atlantic coast, Gulf States, and the plateau and Pacific coast regions are occupied by areas of high barometer. The barometer is also high over Manitcha. There has been a general and marked rise in temperature, except in the Red River of the North Valley and Manitoba, where the temperature has fallen 10° to 20°. Light snow has fallen in the lake regious and North Dakota, and rain is reported on the leass coast; elsewhere the weather has been fair. Cooler weather, with snow, is indicated for the lake regions and catreme upper Mississippi Valley, in the Middle Atlantic and New England States the weather will be somewhat warmer, with i

Ripans Tabules purify the blood. Ripans Tabuless sar yes relief. - Adu.